THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1856. No. 24

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

_ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL."
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. NASH has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealer, Va.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.

Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 15 minutes before 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

R. A. HAMILTON, *President*.

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the said Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.

GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.

Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs*. Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.

January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.

WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.

January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington,
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President*.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President*.
John C. Patridge, *Secretary*.
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*.
J. Hersman, *General Agent*.

John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee*.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y*.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.

E. L. HARDING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6 1854. 15—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

LAND FOR SALE.

I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUARY Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-five acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be desired. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1856. 13—td.

☞ Register copy till day.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.

June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless,
Juno Clifford.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1854. 39—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—OAKFIELD, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL, }
WILLIAM CARTER, }
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, } *Committee*.
N. H. D. WILSON, }
WM. BARRINGER, }

August 21, 1855. 78

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * * Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Thomas Little vs Churchill Perkins, David L. Perkins and D. W. Jordan, original bill in Equity.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that David Jordan, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of the State of North-Carolina; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said David Jordan to make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Jan. 2, 1856. 1106—6t.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.

Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties

PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1856. 13—

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,
RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1855.

THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. LATELY declared by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant.

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer*.

6—2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. In the matter of Mary T. Mabry and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th February, 1856, being the Monday of Wake County Court, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, on the waters of Fall Creek, lately the estate of Rebecca Rogers, dec'd, embracing about 140 acres, adjoining the lands of John Honeycutt, Talbot Ligon and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Fifty dollars of purchase-money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; a credit of nine months will be given to purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

January 5, 1856. 13—td.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.

WM. J. CLARKE.

Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIano, 6 octave, for sale. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.

Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KA ER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties

Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.

Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 64—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. HAMILTON, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]town; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

W. G. STRICKLAND.

Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.

November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.

HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.

Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.

Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 84—

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result can but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, it not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜

R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES,
Sheriff.

Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one set without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 103—tf.

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.

E. L. HARDING.

Nov. 18, 1855. 102—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 2½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about 300 acres Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvement in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. Of the day of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to

WM. WHITE, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1855. 10—td.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at

H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk*.
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore*.
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York*.

September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6t.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER. S. H. ROGERS.

October 25, 1854. 86—tf.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

LAWS ON THE CURRENCY—*Rev. Code*, c. 11.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The present laws on the all important subject of the currency, partly of many years standing, and in part of recent enactment, ought to be well understood.

I propose, in a very brief manner, to relieve them of the erroneous interpretation to which they have been subjected; and, at the same time, to explain the policy of their foundation.

In my opinion, the regulations are plain, and easy of comprehension.

There are five sections which relate to the *issue*, and two to the *circulation* of paper, as a *currency*; these are sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Sec. 7 forbids the treasurer to receive, in payment of public taxes, the notes of any bank which may issue notes of less amount than *three* dollars.

This section was intended to discourage the issue of small notes, (under three dollars,) if any bank had the power to do so. It was passed as a resolution, in 1854. Although a new law, it was not a new conception; for it had been spoken of by influential members during the sessions of 1850-'52.

The other five sections have clear and definite aims; all of which are to restrain corporations within the limits of their lawful being, and to preserve the State from an inundation of worthless paper, into which all substitutes for coin have a constant tendency to degenerate, and are prevented only by the most careful restrictions.

The sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, are all on the same subject, namely—the *issue* of paper as a *currency*.

Sec. 2. By this section the *banks* are prohibited from drawing drafts and checks, &c., payable in *currency*—a practice prevailing at the passage of the act; but never known in the State, until the suspension of specie payments, in May, 1837.

On the occasion of that extraordinary financial crisis, as one of the means devised to accommodate the public with the best currency, then available, and, at the same time, to avoid the payment, and the consequent entire withdrawal of specie from the State, the banks resorted to this species of check and draft.

Upon the resumption of specie payments, the banks still continued the use of this expedient adopted in a moment of unparalleled embarrassment, and tolerated then only, because of its absolute necessity, and brought its use down to the first of Jaunary, 1856!—a period of nearly twenty years!!

After the exigency had passed, the banks, in good faith, ought at once to have abandoned this self-dishonored exchange, and restored themselves to the entire confidence of commerce, both within and without the State. But, as the public had submitted for a season, under the necessity of the occasion, with but little complaint, the banks ungenerously took advantage of the forbearance, and continued to dispense, as a daily food, what was at first offered as an unpalatable, but necessary medicine, and taken because it promised to be temporary.

In justice, however, I ought to say, that some two years since, (inexcusably late, to be sure,) the bank of the State made efforts to drop this species of mongrel currency, and to this laudable end invited the co-operation of all the other banks of the State.—*They all declined the measure*; and the bank of the State, alone, undertook to return to the specie check system, and has followed it alone, until the section under consideration became the law of the land.

Whether some wretched device, in fraud of the well known intent of the power which gave them being, will not be put in requisition, after the fashion of the slippery ecclesiastical corporations of old, remains to be seen.

Sec. 3. By this section the issue of small notes by banks, under any pretence whatsoever, unless the power be expressly given to them, is positively forbidden.

This section was intended to inform the banks, in plain language, that when they issued notes of a less denomination than three dollars, they must have a better warrant for the emission, than mere legislative silence. In other words, that such a power must be granted, "plainly and expressly," in their charters, and not conjured into life by constructive implication.

An *existing* example gave birth to this section.

The charter of "the bank of Fayetteville," passed in 1848, is silent as to the denomination of the note allowed to be issued. At that time, the bank of the State, and the bank of Cape Fear, both chartered in 1833, were prohibited from issuing notes of less amount than three dollars; and "the Merchants' bank, of Newbern," chartered in 1834, was prohibited from issuing notes of less amount than *five* dollars.

The old banks, in existence in 1830, chartered many years before, were allowed to issue notes of as small a denomination as one dollar. Their race, however, was near to its close in 1830.

In that year the legislature, deeming the circulation of small notes an evil, undertook to redress it, as far as practicable, by a general law, to operate not only on the present, but on the future. And in the session of that year, a law was enacted which may be found in the Revised Statutes, (not Revised Code,) c. 11, s. 1, by which it is provided, "that it shall not be lawful to pass" "*any* bank note under the denomination of five dollars, issued by any State or sovereignty, or any body politic or corporate, not authorized to issue the same by the laws of this State."

This law, at the time of its enactment, it is probable, was not supposed to be applicable to the banks of the State then in existence, because of their expressly chartered rights in regard to such issues; and by the charters granted in 1833 and 1834, after the passage of the act of 1830, the bank of the State, the bank of Cape Fear, and the Merchants' bank of Newberne, were all substantially withdrawn from its operation, by clauses expressly and plainly fixing the minimum denomination of notes allowed to be issued by them respectively.

Still, however, the act was in force as to the circulation of all notes under five dollars, which might be *issued by any corporation not authorized to issue the same by the laws of the State*, and so remained in force, unmodified, until the first day of January, 1856, when it was substituted by the section under consideration.

In the meantime, to wit, in 1848, "the bank of Fayetteville" was chartered. At this time, (1848,) it is as certain as any proposition of the kind can be, *that the legislature did not intend to fall back on the small note currency and encourage its issue, after setting face against it, without a squint, even, in its favor, for eighteen years.* And it is not to be questioned, that the legislature which granted the charter of "the bank of Fayetteville," either unintentionally, and by negligence, omitted to insert a clause prohibiting the issue of small notes, or relied on the sufficiency of the general law of 1830 to effect that established policy.

Nevertheless, the bank of Fayetteville, because of the silence in its charter, as to the denomination of notes allowed to be issued, claimed the right to issue notes of any and every denomination, as well for ten *cents* as ten *dollars*; and was exercising this claim as low as one dollar, solitary and alone, of all the banks of the State; excusing itself on the ground that the act of 1830 affected, only, the notes of banks incorporated *out* of the State.

With a knowledge of these facts, the legislature of 1854, by a general law, provides against all possible surprise in future, and likewise against all pretence for evading, by a constructive license, the fixed and settled policy of the State in opposition to the issue of small notes.

Sec. 4. This section prohibits every corporation, banking or other, (1) from granting any certificate of deposit for a less sum than three dollars.

(2) from issuing a certificate of deposit for any sum whatever, with intent, that the same shall circulate as *currency*.

The first inhibition was necessary to prevent the manufacture of a paper substitute for prohibited small bank notes; for it had been discovered that a certain corporation, in evasion of the spirit of the law, and contrary to the settled policy of the State, had flooded a region of country with a beautifully engraved paper, bearing the aspect of a bank note; thus supplying a currency for the good people of the State, without being authorized, invited, or expected to do so. *The legislature of 1854 wanted no more of this officious kindness.*

The second inhibition was intended to prevent certificates of deposit from circulating as money: Because, in the first place, with such a power in use, the quantum of currency would be without control. In the second place, such certificates might be readily granted, without any actual deposit of money, as the mere means of creating a factitious paper, without a dollar, even of paper currency, to redeem it. And, in the third place, a currency would thus be issued without a basis of specie, contrary to all sound principles of banking.

A corporation with such a power, although created merely as a Savings Institution, could be easily converted into a mighty bank.

It was wise, therefore, to check paper issues from this source.

Sec. 5. By this section the privilege of banking, or of supplying a currency by the issue of paper of any kind, whether by corporations or persons, is prohibited in every case, where it is not *expressly* allowed.

The purpose is to regulate the *quantum* of currency, and keep it in hands responsible to the public.

This section ends the series intended to inhibit the issue of forbidden paper currency. As a whole, they strike, 1, at banks; 2, at all other corporations; and 3, at individuals.

But it was not deemed sufficient to denounce and forbid such *issues*. It was thought that the policy would be greatly aided, and, as to paper issues out of the State, the policy could only be enforced, by denouncing and prohibiting the *circulation* also, of the forbidden issues. And, therefore, an additional section is introduced.

Sec. 6. By this section, it is enacted, that no person, or corporation, shall receive any of the checks, certificates of deposit, bank notes, or other security forbidden to be issued, whether they were issued within or without the State.

I have thus given, I think, a correct exposition, with the policy which originated them, of the several sections intended to guard the paper currency of the State from redundant issues, her trade from excess of stimulation, and the people from speculation, and consequent bankruptcy.

The aspect of the times, in the opinion of the writer, is full of warning, that *every one* of these guards is valuable, conservative, and necessary to the permanent and gradual advancement of the solid prosperity of the State. And not among the least fearful of the warnings, is the respectable advocacy, through certain presses, for relaxing many of those restraints, the safety and necessity of which, sound reason and repeated financial disasters have demonstrated to those, who lay up in memory the lessons of experience, and wisely draw them forth before, and not after, the mischief is done.

DAVIE.

For the Standard.

THE SIGNERS OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!!!

In July, 1854, "an appeal to the women of North Carolina" was made by a noble-minded and patriotic matron of Wilmington, urging the ladies of this State to organize and cooperate with patriotic ladies of sister States in soliciting contributions for the purpose of purchasing Mount Vernon, to be forever held by them, in memory of the illustrious Washington. Upon the suggestion, many ladies, glad of an opportunity to manifest their deep sense of gratitude to the immortal Chieftain, and, if possible, by feminine virtue and patriotism, add another wreath to his chaplet of honors, labored earnestly to become the absolute proprietors of the tomb in which his ashes rest.

I doubt not but the same virtuous spirit was exhibited in every other county in the State; and if so, taking the amount collected for this purpose in this county as an average, (Franklin is not an average in population, being among the smallest in representation,) quite a large sum has been collected for a purpose which, praiseworthy as it was, has yet proved a failure, from the fact that the present owner refuses to sell the estate.

I do not, I think, overestimate, when I say that the ladies of Franklin county contributed to this scheme the sum of $200. Say that each county in North-Carolina gave the same amount, there being 81 counties at that time, the entire contribution would amount to $16,200.

Now that our primary object has failed, what shall we do? Throw away the money that has been subscribed, or suffer it to remain in the hands of those who now hold it—which is the same thing? The trouble of refunding would be considerable, and the individual sums are not desired. But does not each contributor desire to see the entire amount expended in some way for the general good, or for the honor of North-Carolina? No one, I believe, will object to this. Then I ask my associates in the former work, and the ladies of North-Carolina generally, whether they are willing that the sum already collected shall be appropriated to the erection of a *suitable Monument upon Capitol Square, in the City of Raleigh, in honor of the early and brave patriots who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence?* Historic research has established the truth and genuine authenticity of this chivalrous act beyond the cavils of envy or incredulity.

Something more than the historic page, and paper resolves in the legislative halls, should perpetuate so glorious a deed. Let chiseled marble rise; a column around whose glistening summit the light of early dawn and the evening ray shall love to linger. Let it declare through coming time, the worth and the glory of those men who were Washington's seniors in aspirations for liberty, and as brave and true in heart as he.

I am conscious that the amount collected will not worthily honor the memory of those departed heroes; but cannot a larger sum be raised for a cause so ennobling and honorable to State pride? What say the ladies of Mecklenburg, "the daughters of those revolutionary matrons who resolved" that they would not receive the addresses of any but the chivalrous and the brave? Will not a subject of such peculiar interest engage the attention of gentlemen also? especially, when years ago, to commemorate virtue, they employed the chisel of Canova to give to marble the form and image of the Father of his Country?

By this act, North-Carolina showed more gratitude to Washington, and deeper veneration for his character than perhaps any State in the Union. This tribute to his memory was alike worthy of him and of her.

Having done so well in honoring national worth, can it be that North-Carolina will fail to do honor to her own sons, and permit the mantle of oblivion to fall upon the names of those who were the first upon the American Continent to strike for liberty and independence? We shall not believe it until the experiment is tried and proves a failure.

* * * * * * *

Franklin County, Jan. 26th, 1856.

THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A mercantile house in this place, has shown us a letter, dated Salisbury, 1st instant, stating that 160 bags corn, 50 barrels flour, and 19 bags do., had been sent from that town here, over the N. C. Railroad, for sale, being the first shipment from Salisbury since the completion of the road.

We sincerely trust that the result of this experiment may induce our friends in Rowan to continue to send their produce to this point. We desire to cultivate intimate mercantile arrangements with the people of the interior, and we shall sincerely rejoice if we shall be enabled to effect it. Salisbury, we believe, has always looked with a favorable eye to this place; and it is the policy as well as the duty of our people to reciprocate this feeling; and to show our friends up above, that we can offer equal if not superior inducements for them to trade here. If we can do this, and can draw hitherward the locked up resources of some of the counties west, we shall be well satisfied that the N. C. Road is now a fixed fact; and we see no reason why we cannot do this.

Wil. Herald.

WHERE DID SLAVERY ORIGINATE?—The Boston *Gazette and Country Journal*, containing the freshest advices foreign and domestic printed by Benjamin Edes, in Watertown, Monday, April 8, 1776, published the following advertisement, which would rather astonish our New England friends of the present day. The paper was dated only a few months before the Declaration of Independence:

RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 16th of this Instant, a likely young Negro Man named Mile, strait limb'd, about 5 Feet 10 inches tall, & has remarkable large Feet. Had on when he went away, a check'd woolen Shirt, a blue double-breasted jacket without Sleeves, and ——breeches, yarn Stockings, and a red Duffie Great Coat—

Whoever will take up said Negro, and bring him to his Master, shall receive a handsome Reward, and all Expenses paid him. Warning is further hereby given, for no Person or Persons to harbour, conceal, or hire said Negro or they must take the Consequences arising from bad Practices: And all Officers. * * * *

The rest was torn off.

From the Democratic Pioneer.

GOVERNOR BRAGG.

MR. EDITOR: Among the many distingushed men of whom our honored Commonwealth can proudly boast, none occupy a higher or more eminent position, than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. To give a minute and accurate biography of Gov. Bragg, from the limited data in my possession, would be utterly impossible; but the signal ability, the political uprightness, and the leading characteristics which form the character of the man, afford ample and boundless material for study and remark. In this District where he is well known; where his labors in behalf of sound and unchanging principles have been more actively displayed than elsewhere; we feel deeply indebted to him for largely assisting us in weakening, and at several contests defeating the enemy in his strongholds. We regard him as our ablest champion, and wherever his bold and manly efforts have been made, the masses have been aroused to a proper appreciation of our creed, and have often forsaken the old predilections of their political inexperience and misapprehension. As a resident of his District, and a supporter of his administration, but without party bias, I will endeavor to trace out with the clearness of truth and unexaggerated precision, the prominent acts and chief qualities, which constitute his career and his character.

Enlightened nations have invariably regarded their civilians as the public treasure of their greatness, more precious and valuable than overflowing coffers of gold—more to be admired than statues of heroes, or the splendid triumphs of their arms. The spectacle is radically different. One excites the enthusiasm of the moment, the other grows with institutions constructed by its wisdom, and reflecting its glory with the rising power of empire. One is red with sanguinary deeds; the other refulgent with the steady light of peaceful trophies, gathered in the august councils of legislation. The noblest desire that burns in the patriot's heart, is to promote the weal of his country, by enacting salutary laws, equitable in their provisions, and demanded by a majority of its citizens to restrain some wrong, or to stimulate and encourage some national interests. It was a great French political philosopher who said, "happy is that nation whose annals are tiresome," meaning statesmanship, and not military pre-eminence, added to the happiness of a nation. Our republic has devoted itself to the mild arts of peace, and by opening every avenue to honor and emolument, has developed the talent of the country. In this respect our beloved State is not in the van, but her sons, intellectual and irreproachable in moral deportment, justly claim the position of equals, among sister sovereignties.

Dropping this parallel between civic and military service, and asking pardon for my brief episode on the quantum of talent North Carolina possesses, I will return to the subject of my article. I can but deeply regret my inability to do full and exact justice to the merits of Gov. Bragg. His private life has been most exemplary, and defamation and slander have not ventured to asperse and malign his fair name. In the social circle, and among the people, his elegant manners, and prepossessing qualities of head and heart, have endeared him to all, who have ever come in contact with him. As a public man he never discards his dignity to court popular favor, but steadily pursues, without assuming the character of the mere wire-puller, the path of honest and conscientious duty. This is the reputation Gov. Bragg sustains in his District, accorded to him by both parties.

Gov. Bragg as a member of the Bar ranks deservedly high. Every element necessary to make a successful advocate and practitioner are blended in him, and in the most intricate cases of litigation, his advice and opinion has been valued, as that of a profound and reliable jurist. A sound and discriminating judgment, a clear and logical mind, a pleasant and persuasive oratory, with that ready acumen so essential to the pleader; he has won a reputation highly creditable to himself, and to the profession of which he is such a bright ornament. A lucrative practice ever awaits him, and eagerly invites him from the cares of State, to its more profitable duties.

In the General Assembly, he has served Northampton County with great fidelity. The talents demanded for a prudent and wise legislator are found in Gov. Bragg, and no better statesman could shape her destiny, than this distinguished man. I will now refer to other epochs, in his life, more recent, and with which the public mind is more familiar.

In 1848, Gov. Bragg was the Cass Elector for this District, and canvassed it in company with Kenneth Rayner, his competitor. The enthusiasm which Gen. Taylor's intrepidity in Mexico had created for him in the country, and his promise to crush the monster party spirit, had raised up legions of friends, even in our ranks to espouse his cause. It was an onerous duty for an elector to stem the popular current, and to combat the claims of a candidate who professed to be the exponent of no fixed principles, except opposition to the Veto Power. Gov. Bragg, however, knew the chicanery of Whiggery, and exposed the miserable subterfuges to which exasperated politicians resorted, to sustain a desperate and sinking organization. Mr. Rayner discovered he had a "foeman worthy of his steel," and whenever they met, our gifted champion won laurels and golden opinions for his bold eloquence and convincing arguments. As a stump speaker, Gov. Bragg has few equals and no superiors in the State; respectful in his language, and powerful in his appeals to the people, his efforts always tell with fearful effect upon the opposition.

The Democratic Convention which convened in Raleigh in 1854, grateful for the services rendered to the party by Mr. Bragg, and acknowleding his statesmanlike ability, and sterling moral worth, conferred on him the nomination for Governor. Gen. Dockery, the most available man in the Whig party was in the field, and every exertion was being made to elect him. Gov. Bragg's position on Internal Improvements was everywhere misrepresented, and virulence and defamation exhausted themselves in the reckless attempt to create an irreconcilable feud in our party against him. He threw his banner to the breeze, on whose folds were emblazoned, "FREE SUFFRAGE AND A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS," and with irresistible power urged their adoption by the people. When the conflict ended, triumph smiled upon it. Now, the accomplished Chief Magistrate of our State, he presides over her destiny with the dignity and wisdom which characterizes the sage. A brilliant future opens before him, and if the political arena is still to be his sphere of action, no prophet can predict the honor and greatness he may achieve.

In April the Gubernatorial campaign will open again, and with Thomas Bragg for our standard-bearer, all will be well. We have no fears of the opposition. It is preposterous to call Know Nothingism a party, for it has not the principles or numerical strength to entitle it to that appellation. Alas how ephemeral has been its existence! Its banner like the fierce Norman Hubba's, in the semi-barbarous days of ancient Britain, in which after long incantation was woven the raven with extended wings, has lost its charm, and an arm more potent than that of the Earl of Devonshire, has struck it to the ground. Virginia has consigned it to an eternal oblivion. Since that election, the spell of its success has been broken, and the necromancy of its name destroyed.

"Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown."

Democracy is in the ascendant—a polar star to direct us over the troubled sea of governmental experiment. Its principles are ineradicably planted in the hearts of the masses. In this State we are invincible. Our standard, like the heavenly cross which Constantine carried in the van of his army, will inspire its adherents with indomitable determination and courage, and discomfit the enemy, wherever he beholds the unconquerable *larbarum*.

W. V. G.

E. City, Jan. 21st, 1856.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole world has, with one voice, endorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old Wounds, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, No 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

Astronomers say that if a cannon ball were fired from the earth to Saturn, it would be one hundred and eighty years in getting there. In that event, Professor John Phenix thinks the people of Saturn would have time enough to *dodge the shot.*

THE UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

The subjoined letter from Secretary Marcy to Hon. J. H. Wheeler, the United States minister at Nicaragua, cannot fail to be read at this peculiar time with unqualified satisfaction and approval by the great mass of the American people. Commenting on this letter, our neighbors of the Intelligencer remark: "We are gratified to be able to place before our readers this exposition of the views of the administration in regard to the obligations of an absolute neutrality which the law of nations as well as the honor of our country impose upon us in reference to the present state of things in Nicaragua.—The sentiments and the policy which this letter of instructions indicates to our minister are such as do credit, under the circumstances, to our government."

Washington Union.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Nov. 8, 1855.

SIR: I have received and laid before the President your despatches numbered 25 and 26, together with their enclosures. The miserable condition of Nicaragua is much regretted, and devolves upon this government perplexing duties. While adhering to our settled policy of leaving to every nation the management of its own internal affairs, we have important duties to perform in regard to our citizens who may be resident within or passing through its territories. The recent murders and outrages committed upon them in the State of Nicaragua must be atoned for by the authorities of that country. The perpetrators of these crimes must be punished, the sufferers indemnified, and the families of the murdered be provided for. Whenever that country has a responsible government, a due measure of satisfaction will be demanded. In the present condition of affairs there it is difficult to decide who has the responsible government on which the demand for satisfaction can be made. It appears that a band of foreign adventurers has invaded that unhappy country, which, after gaining recruits from among the residents, has, by violence, overturned the previously existing government, and now pretend to be in possession of sovereign authority. The knowledge we have of their proceedings does not authorize the President to recognise it as the *de facto* government of Nicaragua, and he cannot hold or permit you to hold in your official character any political intercourse with the persons now claiming to exercise the sovereign authority of that State. It appears to be no more than a violent usurpation of power, brought about by an irregular self-organized military force, as yet unsanctioned by the will or acquiescence of the people of Nicaragua. It has more the appearance of a successful marauding expedition than a change of government or rulers. Should the mass of the people of Nicaragua be unwilling or unable to repel this inroad or shake off this usurpation and ultimately submit to its rules then it may become *de facto* a government, and responsible for the outrages which have been committed upon the rights and persons of American citizens. Then this government will demand and exact ample indemnity and satisfaction from it.

The President instructs you to abstain from any official intercourse with the persons now exercising a temporary control over some parts of Nicaragua. In such a dubious state of affairs you cannot be expected to act in your official character until you receive instructions from your government; but you will be entitled to all the immunities of a minister if you do not act to forfeit them. You will remain in the country and keep your government well advised of the actual condition of affairs therein. You will observe great circumspection in your conduct. You cannot retain a right to the privileges of a minister if you intermeddle with the concerns of any of the parties.

The difficulties you have already encountered arose, as it appears, from an apprehension that you had improperly interferred in the conflict between the contending parties. Though the President has no doubt that you acted from the purest motives, intending only to subserve the cause of humanity, yet your course was aside from that which your duty as the representative of a foreign government imposed upon you. It has exposed you to the charge by one party of meddling in the concerns of the other, and on this ground an attempt will be made to justify the restraint put upon you. In regard to this matter the President will hereafter take such a course as is dictated by a regard to your rights as a public functionary of this government.

Orders have been issued for some public ships to visit the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicarsgua.—They will have instructions to look to and protect the persons and property of our citizens; but there should be no misapprehension as to the extent to which they have a right to interfere. The commanders of such ships have no right, except in very extraordinay cases, to send forces to operate on land, and in no case could they be permitted to take part in the conflicts of the contending parties within the limits of the country. They can and should protect our merchant vessels from illegal seizure and pillage, and afford an asylum to our citizens who wish to escape from scenes of violence and bloodshed, and secure a depository for their property.

Should the officers of the national armed ships sent to the coast of Nicaragua confer with you as to acts proper for them to do in any emergency, you will be careful in the advice you give them. Acts of war cannot be committed without the authority of Congress. Repelling threatened outrage upon our citizens, or shielding their property from unjust seizure, or protecting their persons, are not acts of war. They are exertions of power not inconsistent with the relations of peace.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't: sv't,

W. L. MARCY.

FIRST TRIP OF THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN AMERICA.—William Wurts, Esq., of Carbondale, Penn, communicates the following paragraph, clipped from an old newspaper, to the Carbondale *Transcript*. This paragraph confirms the statement of R. F. Lord, Esq., published in the Port Jervis *Union*, a few weeks since, and apparently settles the question as to whom belongs the credit of having run the first locomotive steam engine on the American continent.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.—Major Horatio Allen, the Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, in a speech made during the recent festival occasion, gave the following account of the first trip made by a locomotive on this continent:

"When was it? Who was it? And who awakened its energies and directed its movements? It was in the year 1828, on the banks of the Lackawaxen at the commencement of the Railroad connecting the Canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with their coal mines—and he who addresses you was the only person on that locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being alone on the engine, were these: The road had been built in the summer, the structure was of hemlock timber, and rails of large dimensons notched on caps placed far apart. The timber had cracked and warped from exposure to the sun. After about three hundred feet of straight line the road crossed the Lackawaxen Creek, on trestle work about 30 feet high with a curve of 350 to 400 feet radius. The impression was very general that this iron monster would either break down the road or it would leave the track at the curve, and plunge into the creek. My reply to such apprehensions was that it was too late to consider the probability of such occurrences, there was no other course but to have a trial made of the strange animal, which had been brought here at great expense; but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in its fate; that I would take the first ride alone and the time would come when I should look back to the incident with great interest. As I placed my hand on the throttle valve handle, I was undecided whether I would move slowly or with a fair degree of speed, but believing that the road would prove safe; and preferring, if we did go down, to go handsomely, and without any evidence of timidity, I started with considerable velocity, passed the curve over the creek safely, and was soon out of hearing of the cheers of the vast assemblage. At the end of two or three miles, I reversed the valve, and returned without accident to the place of starting, having thus made the first railroad trip by locomotive on the Western Hemisphere."

PAPER AND RAGS.—There are in the United States 750 paper mills in actual operation, having 3,000 engines, and producing in the year 250,000,000 pounds of paper, which is worth, at ten cents per pound, $25,000,000. To produce this quantity of paper 400,000,000 pounds of rags are required, 1½ pounds of rags being necessary to make one pound of paper. The value of these rags, at four cents per pound, is $16,000,000.

A NIGHT WITH THE KNOW NOTHINGS;
Or, Uncle Jake's Experience.

BY HIS NEPHEW.

Thar never was a better dimicrat than Uncle Jake Rodgers on the yearth, allers attendin barbecues and speechifyins every chance, and like the Parson, could give a reason for the faith that was in him—he has allers been looked up to as a sort of oracle in perlitical matters and noes the history of the United States Bank and its orful iniquities, the tariff and its oppressions, the distribution of the publick lands and all them measures the old Whigs used to try to fix on the people so hard. In fact, Uncle Jake was a dimicrat from the top of his hed to the sole of his feet, and from one side all thro' to the other, and Aunt Nancy, his wife, was just as rambunctious on the subject as himself, only a little more so.

Now, Mr. Eastman, I don't like to expose Uncle Jake, but the thing is so good, I'll have to tell you all about it.

Last Summer thar cum into our settlement a nice young man, sent out, as I larnt, from your place to make No-Nuthins, but he didn't let us all no what he cum for at fust. Howsomever, he linked in quite a lot on 'em, principally Whigs, and I larnt that sum on 'em intended tryin thar hands on Uncle Jake. Thinks I, old fellers, you'll be barkin' up the rong tree, sertin, but the fust thing I noed they got hold of the old man, treated him, told him that the Dimmicrats was all a jinin' on 'em—that it warn't no Whig trick nor nuthin' of that sort—that the Pope of "*roam*" was a cummin' here to use up our Government, to make preests of the boys an' nuns of all the gals—that all the other denominatious wud have to cave in, an wear crosses and kiss the Pope's big toe—that the No-Nuthings ware goin to stop all these evil things—goin' to regenerate the land, and bring things back to the days of Gineral Jackson—that Gen. Jackson's folks war all fur 'em, tooth an toe nail, and what with one thing and another, the fust thing Uncle Jake noed he was a reglar ringtailed No-Nuthin. They dun the ole man a nite, and arter it was all over he started home, an as he went along his mind was full of misgivins, how could he face the ole 'oman? What would Gineral Jackson say if he was alive? How could he meet his old Dimicratic friends agin? and he suddenly recollected that The Union, (the old watchman on the tower of our Perlitical Zion, as he used to call your paper) was opposed to it. All these things begin to work in Uncle Jake's mind, till, by the time he got home he was in a powerful swivet.

He found Aunt Nancy a sitting up fur him, and Unkle Jake he never was ashamed to meet her afore.

"Well Jake ses she, "what on yearth has kept you out so late to night;" for Unkle Jake was very regular in his habits.

"Why Nancy, I been round—attendin a meetin to-nite," ses he, quite hesitatin like.

"What kind uv a meetin," ses she.

"Wy—a sort uv parlitical meetin," ses he shiverin all over, fur he was powerful oneasy by this time.

"Well," ses she, "if you've been tryin to hed these nonuthins I aint got no more to say, fur you could't be in better business, fur I leyrn that sum as call themselves dimicrats, have jined 'em. I don't like em no how, Jake, fur they don't cum out open an above board, but ar pokin round at nite in alleys and dark places; but I thank the Lord you aint wun of 'em, fur I no I couldn't live with one or 'em to save my life." But what makes you look so, Jacob! are you sick? Bless my life if you aint got a chill on you, and your hands as cold as ice. What's the matter, Jake?"

"Nuthin much," ses Unkle Jake, "I don't feel very well to-nite, ole oman, an I'll go to bed," so sayin he slipt into bed, and the old oman arter him.

Bimeby Unkle Jake, arter tossin and rollin about, gits to sleep, and dremt that all his Dimicrat friends he used to be with so much wouldn't have nuthin to do with him, and that he couldn't no longer vote his ticket, for his old friends and his principles, and he groaned in spirit.

Aunt Nancy waked him up, skeered to deth, an Unkle Jake had to out with the hole thing. Aunt Nancy jumped out uv bed and declared she couldn't stay thar, that a nonuthun could't cum a nigh her. Unkle Jake at last told her ef she would forgive him, he'd go early in the mornin and git out of the thing, but she told him no, she couldn't stand him till mornin, and directly Unkle Jeke hauls on his close, and went out and got the President and sum more on 'em together, ann swore he must git out afore mornin or kill sum body one. They let him out—and when he got loose, he sung, he shouted, he danced and capered like a boy—he run home and like to a squeezed Aunt Nancy to deth; she good old soul, was mitily riled about it an powerfully distressed, but sealed his pardon with a kiss of forgiveness, an let by-gones be by-gones.

One man soon arter hinted to Unkle Jake that he heerd he was a no-nuthin, when he pitched into the feller an like to a walloped him to deth; since that time nobody has ever accused Unkle Jake of being a no-nuthin.

Vicksburg Sentinel.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NORTH-CAROLINA.—The Richmond Enquirer says:

"We think every sensible man in Massachusetts, after comparing the census of his own State with that of North-Carolina, whether he be actuated by selfish policy or enlarged philanthropy, will arise from the comparison, a warm friend of the Union as it is. The statistics, which we shall cite, might, of themselves, induce the belief, that the Bay State was only productive of criminals and paupers. But it is well known, that despite her fanaticism, she is wealthy, enlightened, industrious, and energetic.—Her commerce and manufactures supply her with the products of agriculture. Disunion would cripple those resources, and probably expel her industry, skill and capital, to better markets and more congenial climes. The population of Massachusetts in 1850 was (in round numbers) a million, that of North-Carolina, eight hundred and seventy thousand. Massachusetts produced thirty-one thousand bushels of wheat, two millions three hundred and forty-five thousand bushels of Indian corn, and three millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels of potatoes—eighty-one thousand hogs, forty-two thousand horses and mules, and two hundred and sixty thousand cattle. The productions of North-Carolina, in proportion to population, were about ten times as great. They produced two millions one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-seven millions bushels Indian corn, five millions seven hundred thousand bushels potatoes, one million eight hundred thousand hogs, one hundred and seventy-four thousand horses and mules, and six hundred and ninety-three thousand cattle.—What a field she exhibits for Massachusetts commerce and manufactures! Yet she would fare better in case of a disunion than Massachusetts—for she produces all the necessaries of life, and might produce its luxuries within herself.

The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit quite as startling a difference in favor of North-Carolina, and prove that she can and does attend to the moral and physical condition of her people, and needs no foreign prompting or interference. Before quoting those statistics, we would remark, that fuel, so dear and so much needed in Massachusetts, is at every man's door in North-Carolina, without money, and without price—for there are few towns in that State. In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North-Carolina, 1,900. In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North-Carolina, 600. In prisons, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North-Carolina, 44. In jails in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North-Carolina, 34. In Penitentiaries in Massachusetts, 431; in North-Carolina, 14. Odd Fellows' charities, in Massachusetts, $264,000; in North-Carolina, $10,000.

We think that these statistics deserve the serious study of every christian, patriot and philanthropist in the Union."

SMALL FARMS.—We desire to impress on the common-sense reasoning of every man, the paramount importance of having no more land in culture than can be well cultivated. By no means attempt to manage more than you can manage well. Be a FARMER, not a mere earth scraper, lazily scratching up sufficient earth to destroy the face of the soil, and throw seed away, or you will always have to scratch hard for a living. But make your farm a source of pride, and it will surely become a source of profit. Make the object to be not to have many, but rich acres.

The supreme court of Tennessee has decided that railroad companies are liable for live-stock killed by their locomotives or cars.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1856.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

OUT AT LAST!

The last "Register" publishes a list of delgates from various States to the K. N. national Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d instant; and in this list we see the names of John H. Haughton and John F. Hoke, as delegates at large from North Carolina. This is the first public announcement of the names of delegates from this State; yet it was pretended that, at the meeting of the K. N. Council or Convention in this place, last October, all secresy was removed from K. N. proceedings. We are satisfied from this, and from other circumstances, that this removal of secresy is all humbug, intended to mislead and deceive. Now and then, for effect, some of the members of the dark-lantern concern, may appear before the public, and may hold meetings; but the work in every instance, is, we believe, cut out beforehand by little, interested, midnight cliques. "Sam" still sneaks and skulks from the light of day and from the presence of honest men.

We are not surprised to find Mr. Haughton's name among the delegates; but we call upon the "Register" to inform the public by what authority he records John F. Hoke as a K. N. delegate from North Carolina. *Our* understanding of Col. Hoke's position is, that he has withdrawn from the Order; and that he supported Mr. Craige for Congress. And as Col. Hoke's personal, and, as we have supposed, political friends, we call upon *him* also, with all due respect, to define his position—or, at any rate, to state whether he is a delegate to the Convention referred to or not.

Among other delegates in this list of the "Register," we find the name of Gov. W. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania. Now, this man Johnson is a Sewardite, and a base, blood-thirsty abolitionist—as we have no doubt many of the delegates are from the free States. It is well remembered that, some four years ago, during his term as Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gorsuch, of Maryland, was brutally murdered in the former State, by abolitionists and free negroes, while endeavoring to reclaim his slaves; and it is also well remembered that this same Gov. Johnson happened to pass by the spot where Gorsuch lay weltering in his blood; that he looked at him, said nothing, proceeded to the seat of government, took no steps to punish his murderers, but continued with greater violence than before his advocacy of abolition doctrines. These are facts, which no one can dispute. *He*, it seems, is to sit in the Philadelphia Convention side by side with Southern gentlemen!

It is notorious that every State Council of the Know Nothings in the free States has repudiated the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform. It is notorious, also, that not one Know Nothing member of the House from the free States voted for Mr. Aiken for Speaker; that Mr. Fuller dodged; and that the six Know Nothings from the free States, who voted for Mr. Fuller on the last ballot, might, if they had so chosen, have defeated Mr. Banks. Under these circumstances, Southern men—slaveholders—are again going into Convention with Northern Know Nothings. It requires no spirit of prophecy to predict the result. The Southern delegates will either have to withdraw, or submit to such action, both as to the nominee and the platform, as will be deeply humiliating to themselves and injurious to their section of the Union.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Let politicians and partizans say what they may, one fact is indisputably true, and that is, that *the Know Nothing party has presented to the country a Speaker in the person of Mr. Banks.* Writhe and wriggle as Southern K. N's may and do, this truth is plain and glaring. *N. P. Banks is a Know Nothing*, and he and his crew claim to be the simon pure Know Nothings. In their estimation the Southern faction claiming to be Know Nothings, is "spurious." There are 114 members of Congress claiming to be Know Nothings, and of these 87 voted for Banks, and 27 for Aiken, and some even of these 27 voted for the Democratic candidate under protest, while one, Mr. Davis of Maryland, indirectly voted for Banks by throwing away his vote on Mr. Fuller.

Let the Southern people remember, as a fact clearly established, that the Know Nothing party has given to the country its first Abolition Speaker.

THE GRAVE OF MADISON.—There is no stone to mark the grave of James Madison, of Virginia, the fourth President of the United States—"the author of the federal constitution, the patriot and statesman." "What shadows we are!"—how soon are those who were greatest among men, neglected or forgotten! A writer in the Richmond Enquirer deplores this neglect on the part of Virginia; and the Editors of that paper express the hope "that the House of Delegates will pass, with the same patriotic feelings, the bill which has unanimously passed the Senate, providing for the erection of a plain tombstone of granite or marble, over the grave of James Madison. The bill appropriates the small sum of $500 for a stone, with the following inscription: "James Madison, born March 5, 1751, (O. S.) died 28th June, 1835. Virginia marks with sincere affection the grave of her son, the author of the Federal Constitution, the patriot and statesman."

ONE OF THE CANDIDATES.—One of the candidates for the Know Nothing nomination for the Presidency is George Law; of whom the New York Express, a Whig paper, says:

"Lives of George Law are in circulation by the hundreds of thousands. A small pamphlet with a very "telling" wood cut of the "man that's wanted," and entitled "A Sketch of Events in the Life of George Law, published in advance of his biography; also, extracts from the public journals," has been issued from the press of J. C. Derby, and we are told some six hundred thousand copies have already been given out for distribution, nearly one for every man, woman and child in this city. A pretty big story—but George Law is a big man."

George Law is a man of consequence, mainly on account of his—*dollars*. He is rich, and can afford to pay well for the printing and circulation of his own life. "Disgust for the wild hunt after office" is of course one of his prominent characteristics.

☞ We assert, without fear of contradiction, says the Nashville Union, that there has never been a resolution adopted by a Know Nothing meeting in a single free State, on the subject of slavery, which the Know Nothings of the South would dare adopt

The Twelfth Section repudiated by Southern Know Nothings!—We copy the following from a late number of the "American Eagle," published in Louisburg, in this State:

"In accordance with previous notice, a very interesting meeting of the American party was held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night, of the 23d inst.

Dr. Ellis Malone presided and W. H. Pleasants acted as Secretary.

An election was made for officers of the Council for the ensuing year, which resulted in the selection of Dr. Ellis Malone for President, Jordan S. Barrow, Vice President, Richard F. Yarborough, Treasurer, and W. H. Pleasants, Secretary.

Candidates were then nominated to be voted for at the Town election to be held on the first Monday in next month. The following is the ticket:

Thos. K. Thomas, for Magistrate of Police.
J. J. Minetree,
A. M. Noble,
Ellis Malone,
J. J. Davis, } *Commissioners.*

The following resolutions were introduced, and, after some very appropriate and pertinent remarks by J. J. Davis and Thos. K. Thomas, Esqrs., they were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of the American members in Congress in relation to the Speakership, meets our hearty and entire approval, notwithstanding our regret of the unorganized condition of the House.

Resolved, That we will persevere in the advocacy the principles of the American party, believing as we do honestly, that those principles form a platform on which every true American citizen may proudly stand, and commend themselves to all who desires the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved, That we desire no slavery plank in that platform, save the constitution of our country, and what it guarantees and secures to us and ours. We ask nothing more than this, and we will have nothing less. And lastly we pledge ourselves each to other, that so far as in us lies, "Americans only shall rule America."

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the American Eagle.

ELLIS MALONE, Pres't.

W. H. Pleasants, Sec'y.

The "Eagle," as a matter of course, approves this movement. It trusts that the Southern K. N's will not insist on the 12th section, and says it "wants no slavery plank in the platform of the national American party." Now, let us see what this "slavery plank" is, which is thus rejected by slaveholders. It is as follows:

"XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws; the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, *to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.*

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith."

There it is. The Louisburg Know Nothings want no such plank in their platform. Wherefore? Because their desire for success in the next Presidential campaign is stronger than their regard for the rights of their section—stronger than their attachment for the Union according to the Constitution; they *know* that, if the 12th section be insisted on, they cannot act in harmony with the abolition Know Nothings of the free States, and will, as an inevitable result, be defeated. Turn and twist as you will, gentlemen, *that is your position.* What next?—Who will follow the Louisburg Know Nothings?

We might enlarge upon this movement; but it is not necessary to do so now, especially as it originated in a local contest for office, and is the work, doubtless, of a very few uninfluential persons. By the way, how did the election terminate? Did the people of Louisburg—slaveholders—defend and sustain, or did they ignore their own rights?

Completion of the N. C. Railroad.—The Petersburg Intelligencer notices as follows the completion of this great work:

"We take great pleasure in stating that this great work has at last been finished, and that from Goldsborough to Charlotte trains are daily passing through, all the way. We congratulate the old North State upon the occasion, as this road will be productive to her people of immense benefits. It will open up new sources of wealth and give additional impetus to the spirit of improvement which is abroad in her land. Nor will its beneficient influences be limited altogether to North Carolina. A large portion of Eastern Virginia will come in for a handsome share of its profits, and that not only without prejudice to the interests of her sister commonwealth, but in a way to promote those interests. In view, then, of the many blessings which that work will most assuredly dispense to both States, but chiefly, of course, to the State under whose auspices and by whose liberal assistance it was constructed, we cannot but feel proud gratification in contemplating the career of successful operation which is now before it. That its business and prosperity may be on a scale proportionate to its claims and merits is our earnest wish, and we doubt not that evry annual Report will henceforward exhibit more and more flattering evidences of its rapid progress in public favor. A great deal, however, will depend upon its *management*, and on this score there is not the slightest reason to apprehend anything amiss."

John W. Forney, Esq.—We cordially concur with the New York Day Book, in the following just and well deserved compliment to Col. Forney:

"The close of the exciting contest for Speaker suggests itself as a proper time to say a word in behalf of John W. Forney, Esq., who, through the whole two months of Congressional uproar, has been compelled to act the part of presiding officer of the House. The resolutions unanimously adopted at the close of the contest, expressive of the ability and impartiality of Mr. Forney, were well deserved, and the press throughout the country ought to add a word of appreciation besides. We have been looking over an address of Mr. Forney's, recently delivered, on the subject of 'Religious Intolerance,' and find it an eloquent and masterly defence of the principles of our government. Know Nothingism gets no quarter, and the illiberal basis of that party is fully exposed, and the broad principles of the democracy explained and established. Mr. Forney has shown himself an able man in every position he has occupied, and proved himself capable of adorning almost any post."

☞ The "Independent Guards," Capt. DeCarteret, of this City, have received an invitation to, and intend visiting the City of Norfolk, on the 22d instant.

MOVEMENTS OF THE K. N'S.

The dark-lantern was temporarily laid aside, and a daylight Convention of the Know Nothings of the Wilmington District was held at Elizabethtown, Bladen, on the 6th instant. We learn from the Herald that delegates were present from Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, and New Hanover—Sampson, Duplin, and Richmond unrepresented. Resolutions were adopted approving of the Philadelphia platform—declaring that they "will not approve of the nomination of any one who is opposed to the 12th section of that platform"—and instructing their delegates to use their influence for the postponement of the Convention to a later day than the 22d February. John A. Baker, of New Hanover, and A. A. McKethan, of Cumberland, were appointed delegates to the Convention; and Dr. S. S. Satchwell and Dan'l L. Russell, alternates.

A Convention of the K. N's of the 8th or Mountain District, was held at Marion on the 28th January. The Counties of Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, and Buncombe were represented—Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Henderson, Yancey, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson, and Madison being unrepresented. But we presume that the lawyers who were present, representing *four* Counties, deemed themselves competent to act, not only for their four Counties, but for the other *ten* Counties of the District. Resolutions were adopted approving the Philadelphia platform, and nominating Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and Mr. Badger, of this State, for the Vice Presidency. The "cold shoulder" is thus given to Mr. Rayner. These very K. N's consented, in 1852, to the slaughter of both Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, and sustained Gen. Scott, who was more or less identified with Seward. Do they suppose that their brethren of the free States, who have, in all their State Councils, repudiated the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform, and who have gained strength since 1852, by the agitation of the slavery question, will now consent to nominate Mr. Fillmore? The nomination of Mr. Badger for the Vice Presidency presents a case equally hopeless and absurd. He voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and there is not a K. N. in all the free States who is not irreconcilably opposed to that measure. They will never sustain a man who voted for it. Besides, we know of no public man in North Carolina, who—leaving that vote out of view—is more unpopular than Mr. Badger; certainly, there is no public man within our borders who has less claim than he has on popular affection and confidence.

Col. John Baxter and C. T. N. Davis, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

THE CONTRAST.

The following extract, the former from the Wilmington Commercial and the latter from the Fayetteville Argus, both Whig and Know Nothing papers, exhibit in strong colors the difference between those who would sink party for country and those who would sink country for party. The Commercial says:

"And what is the duty of the American Party or Know Nothings in this fearful crisis? Is it not now seen that no affinity or brotherhood can be held by them with the northern wing of that array without doing wrong to the South? Why do we say this? From the fact that *not a solitary member of the northern Know Nothing or American Party voted for* Mr. Aiken, *the Southern Candidate.*

* * * * * *

For our part we think it is high time to discard prejudices as to the *names* of parties, and to cease to cherish unwise affection for them. If there is a constitutional democracy, as there certainly is, the President and his Cabinet being the head of that party, why should not all constitutional men at the South go with them in sustaining the rights of our beloved region—Southern Rights—Constitutional Rights—and no others? We are confident this will be the case throughout the Southern States, with the exception of those who are unwilling to give up the *name* of party, though all the *nature* of their principles are embraced under another name. These citizens remind us of a friend of ours who, when a child, was very fond of *chicken.* Being pressed to eat some other edible, equally as palatable, perhaps to him, he cried out "Well, *say* it is *chicken*, or I wont eat it."

From this patriotic picture turn to the following palpable non-truths uttered by the Fayetteville Argus:

"The Democrats were at heart in favor of Banks. They wanted him elected. He was the favorite of Pierce and Forney; and the application of the plurality rule accomplished their wishes, as they knew it would when Mr. Clingman moved it."

The writer of this, unless he be insane, knew he was uttering what was not so.

☞ Judge Gove, of New Hampshire, who was recently in this City, and who is spending the winter in Florida for the benefit of his health, in a letter published in the Nashua Oasis, speaks as follows of slavery and of Southern character. Judge Gove is a distinguished jurist, a Democrat, and one of the delegates appointed by the New Hampshire Democracy to the Cincinnati Convention. As a general rule, the only persons in the free States who stand by the Constitution and do justice to the South, *are Democrats.* Judge Gove says:

"The negro is the "gentlemen of leisure" here. His task is little more than half that of a white laborer at the North, and he never does his whole task. He is the most happy, cheerful and contented being on earth. He is heedless and careless, and requires more labor to look after him, if any one is particular about having things done right, than to do it himself, if prepared for such work. But finding it so onerous to get things done to their liking, the people seem to have surrendered to their fate, and to have adapted themselves to their condition. Although Cuffee is obliged to do *something*, he generally does it in his own way.

'Christmas is one of Cuffee's holidays, and if his master requires any thing of him beyond the usual *choring*, he must pay for it. It was perfect abandon here. The darkies from all about assembled, played upon fiddles, tamborines, and such other instruments as they had, and trooped and danced and sung negro songs at every place where there was any hope of getting a "Christmas present." In the evening they had a ball, and the ladies all came out in white dresses. We all went in as spectators, and every thing went off with decency and order, (while we stayed, at least.)

The Southern gentleman is a noble specimen of humanity—hospitable, generous, kind and friendly, and very jealous of any indignity or injury to his slaves. Nothing will excite him so quick as an intimation that his servant has been abused, and woe to the poor wight who is caught in such an act. I may hereafter give you a sketch of what has passed under my own observation."

Chowan Leads the Column.—We have received the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Edenton, on the 6th instant, which shall appear in our next. R. R. Heath, Esq., presided, and W. E. Bond, Esq., acted as Secretary. Excellent Resolutions were adopted. We learn that the meeting was largely attended, and that the most enthusiastic feeling prevailed. Chowan leads the column!—what County will be first to respond?

Democratic Convention in Alamance.—We are requested to give notice that a Convention of the Democrats of Alamance County will be held in Graham, on the third Thursday in March next, to nominate candidates for the ensuing Legislature. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

NOT AFRAID OF THE POPE.

It appears that there is at least one Know Nothing member of Congress who is not afraid of the Pope. This gentleman is Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana. The Know Nothings of Louisiana, it is known, do not subscribe to the illiberal and proscriptive doctrines of their brethren elsewhere in relation to the Catholics. On the 7th instant, Mr. Eustis delivered in the House of Representatives a speech, from which the following is an extract. It will strike every one that he crowds his brother Know Nothing, Mr. Reade, of this State, into a close place. His remarks, in relation to the interference of Protestant ministers in politics, are especially just and pointed. Hear what he says—

"Gentlemen talk about the Papal power. The honorable gentleman from North-Carolina, [Mr. Reade,] the other day asked the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] whether he would vote for a Catholic whose religious opinions he suspected of being hostile to the general interest of the country. What right has that gentleman to challenge the nationality of his peer, his equal, and require him to purge his conscience, before he can hold communion with him on the footing of the American citizen? What right have you to denounce him as a traitor to his country, and compel him to stand before your bar as a criminal—as an individual hostile to the institutions of your country?

I tell you, gentlemen, you have just as much right to put your hands in another man's pocket, to see if the money he has belongs to him, as to take that position towards the American Catholic—as to dare to presume to ask him whether he entertains opinions hostile to the institutions of this country.

Gentlemen ought to recollect that here, in this Congress, there is not a single Catholic priest. And, for my part, I am opposed to all religious interference with our political affairs. I am in favor of maintaining and keeping up the divorce between the Church and State which has been established by our great fathers. But, sir, that very same reason which makes me a deadly enemy of Catholic interference with our institutions, makes me blush for my countrymen when I see the Protesant Church soiling its robes by draggling them in the mire of politics. [Cries of 'Hear, hear!' and 'Good!'] Your Legislatures are filled with gentlemen who wear white cravats and black coats. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] Your Congress has a large proportion of these clerical gentlemen. And I ask you, with all due respect and courtesy to gentlemen of the cloth, to show me a Catholic priest or an accredited agent of the Church of Rome in this Hall. [Laughter, and cries of 'Hear, hear!'] Gentlemen who talk about the Pope of Rome ought to recollect that that poor old man, who is an object of so much terror to them, is now in the custody of a guard of French soldiers.

But Mr. Clerk, I have consumed more time than I desired to have done. I will simply close my remarks by asking the gentleman from North-Carolina [Mr. Reade] where he gets the authority for thus black balling his peers, his equals, the Catholics?—where he gets the authority for stamping them as the mere tools of the Pope of Rome?—where he gets the authority for considering them as unworthy of participating in the great councils of this country? Does the gentleman find his authority, or will he find it in the Constitution of the United States? Will the gentleman find it in the treaty between France and the United States, by which the territory of Louisiana was ceded to this country, and by which the religious rights of its inhabitants were guarantied them? Will the gentleman find it in the Farewell Address of the Father of our Country—in that address which is so often quoted by the orators of the American party? Will the gentleman find it in that great book, the Bible, on which so much veneration has been wasted so unprofitably in the Philadelphia platform? I will tell the gentleman where he will find it. He will find it in the teachings and in the inspiration of that dark spirit of fanaticism which is the curse of the Anglo-Saxon race. The gentleman will find it in that spirit by which Protestants were driven from New England by their fellow Protestants, in our colonial days.—He will find it in that spirit which made the Episcopalians of Virginia drive away their Puritan brethren from that State. And where did these persecuted Puritans and Protestants in general go? What spot did they choose as an asylum in order to be protected from their Protestant persecutors? I will tell the gentleman where they went in those colonial times. They went to the colony of Maryland—to that colony whose inhabitants were under the influence of "the aggressive policy of the Church of Rome and its corrupting tendencies." Yes, these Puritans sought a refuge in that colony which first in the United States established the law protecting every man from religious persecution."

CONGRESS.

The House was engaged, up to Thursday evening of last week, in appointing subordinate officers, &c.; and on the same evening adjourned over to Monday. The Star says a large number of the members availed themselves of the adjournment over to visit their homes. The business of the session was expected to commence in earnest this week.

Mr. Glossbrenner, democrat, after all his liberality in advancing money to members, was barely re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House—his majority being only five. No doubt many of those who voted against him had been relieved by his timely advances—yet who expects honorable or noble conduct from long-faced hypocrites, in black coats and white cravats?

No printer to the House has yet been elected.—The black Republican or abolition Know Nothing nominee is O. Follett, of Ohio. Capt. Darling, of New York, has been appointed door-keeper, and Robert Morris, of Pa., postmaster of the House—both abolition Know Nothings or black Republicans, and both nominees of their caucus. We observe that Messrs. Paine and Reade, of this State, voted for them—also those very *sound* Northern K. N's, Messrs. Valk and Fuller. Humphrey Marshall, and a few Southern Know Nothings, and the entire body of the Democrats voted against them.

See letter of our Washington Correspondent. It seems that Messrs. Paine and Reade attended the black Republican Know Nothing caucus.

Schoolmasters.—"All honor to those who labor in school rooms," says Richter; for "although they may fall from notice like the spring blossoms, they fall that the fruit may be born." An idea as beautiful as it is true. No class of persons perform more valuable or more important labor than do those whose vocation it is to teach little children and youth. They are not honored as they should be.—The lawyer, the politician, and sometimes the noisy demagogue, are all more respected than the schoolmaster; but the truth is, they but operate on minds which he has trained; and but for him, therefore, they would have to address themselves to masses of ignorant and unthinking men.

Senator Douglas at Washington.—The Washington Union of Saturday last says: "It is with great satisfaction that we announce this morning that Hon. S. A. Douglas, who has been so long detained on his way to the seat of government by a violent and protracted inflammation of the throat, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He is in much better health and spirits than his numerous friends here expected or hoped for; and we sincerely trust that it will not be many days before he will be able to return to the scene of his distinguished labors and distinguished triumphs in all his wonted vigor of mind and body."

For President, Millard Fillmore, of New York, [subject to the decision of a National Convention.]
Fay. Argus.

A National Convention of what? Will Banks and his confreres be admitted?

Naval Armament of North-Carolina and Virginia during the Revolution.—A citizen of Virginia, having written to Gov. Bragg requesting him to cause the archives of this State to be examined to ascertain the facts in relation to the sending of the ship Caswell, in 1778, on an expedition against East Florida, &c.—the Governor transmitted the letter to President Swain, of the University, who, it was considered, from the documents in his possession and his extensive and accurate knowledge of our revolutionary history, would be able at once to furnish all the information on the subject to be derived from the State archives; and the following correspondence between the Governors of the respective States has been handed us for publication.

There are very few persons, we suppose, who are aware of the fact that North Carolina provided herself with a naval armament during the revolution, and that she stood forth so early and prominently for the defence of Virginia, as is so handsomely acknowledged by Lieut. Governor Page. Two ships, the Caswell and Washington, were, it seems, constructed in North Carolina, at the joint expense of Virginia and this State, at an early period of the revolution, and stationed at Ocracock for the protection of the commerce of both States. Of the history of these vessels we have very little information, in addition to what may be gleaned from the interesting correspondence, given below, between Lieut. Governor Page, Gov. Henry, Gov. Caswell, and Gov. Jefferson.

In Council, Williamsburg, Sept. 26, 1777.

His Excellency, Gov. Caswell:

Sir:—The Board having received information that Ocracock Inlet has been blocked up by some of the enemies' small crusiers and tenders, and it being suggested that if the gallies, which were directed to be built and fitted out at the joint expense of North Carolina and Virginia, or even one of them, could be expeditiously equipped, that important pass might be easily opened to the great advantage of these States, and possibly to the disgrace and destruction of that part of the enemies' fleet. It is, therefore, hoped that your Excellency will give such orders in this matter as may appear to you most likely to produce the desirable purpose just mentioned. We have desired Champion Travis, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Navy, to examine into the state of the gallies at the South Quey, and to give directions for the immediate execution of what may be wanting on our part, that we may be able, as soon as possible, to co-operate with your State in the most vigorous manner, for our mutual defence. I cannot refrain from acknowledging the obligations I think the State is under to you, Sir, for the orders you issued for one-third of your militia to hold themselves in readiness to march to our assistance on the late alarming occasion, and to the good people of North Carolina for the readiness they have always shewed to assist us. May an affectionate, mutual attachment between Carolina and Virginia ever increase, to the honor and security of the United States in general, and of those contiguous sister States in particular.

Last Tuesday evening the whole of the enemies' fleet, which had gone up the Bay, went out of our Capes. We have received no authentic accounts; but from the best that can be collected, we lost 6 or 8 hundred men, and the enemy near 2000 in the action of the 11th instant.

General Washington has received reinforcements, and Howe has retired from the head of Brandywine to Wilmington. I have enclosed you the [paper of the] week for your further information, and have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Sir,

Your most obed'nt serv'nt,
JOHN PAGE.

Williamsburg, Nov. 23d, 1778.

Gov Caswell:

Sir: Congress have desired that this State will furnish gallies to attack East Florida, without loss of time. Those which we have here are by no means fit to go, except the Dragon and Tartar; I am therefore prompted, by the great desire which the Council and myself feel to execute the designs of Congress, to wish that the Caswell might be sent with them on this expedition; for I suppose, from the particular construction of that vessel and the nature of the service, that she would be of great use on this occasion. From your well-known zeal for the public good, I entertain no doubt that every thing tending to promote it, will meet your ready concurrence. If you approve of sending the Caswell on this expedition, and think her place can be supplied by one of our gallies, I will immediately order one of our best to her station.

I shall thank you for an answer by the bearer, whom I charge with despatches to you from the President of Congress.

I am, Sir, your most humble serv'nt,
P. HENRY.

Kingston, 1st December, 1778.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your favor of the 23d ult., this day, when I immediately laid the same before the Council, who, from a desire of the State's rendering every service in her power to the United States, have advised me to send the Caswell, with such of your gallies as you may think proper to the attack of Florida, on your sending one of the gallies, belonging to your State, to her station at Ocracock. This appears to me to be absolutely necessary for the protection of the trade of both States. I shall, therefore, order the ship to be in readiness to join such of yours as you shall order on that expedition.

The time when you think your gallies will arrive at Ocracock you will be pleased to advise me, that the Caswell may be in readiness to proceed without loss of time.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your most obedient servant,
R. CASWELL.

Williamsburg, Jan. 30, 1779.

Sir: Since writing the within I learn that the Caswell gally is sunk at her station—that her bottom is eaten out, and her original form such, that she could not be hove down to be repaired. The within proposition, therefore, your Excellency will be pleased to understand, is confined to the Washington only.

* * * *

I am, Sir, with the greatest esteem and respect, your most humble servant,
THOS. JEFFERSON.

Gov. Caswell.

Serious Accident to Gen. Cass.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In descending the steps of the Patent Office, about 1 o'clock to-day, Gen. Cass slipped and fell down four steps, and received a severe cut on the forehead near the temple. Blood streamed profusely from his forehead and mouth.—He was taken up insensible, and remained unconscious half an hour or more. His frame was much jarred by the fall. There is some danger of inflammation of the brain, in consequence of his advanced age. He is now sleeping, during which time his physicians will dress his wounds. His daughter and several friends are in attendance on him.

[second despatch.]

Gen. Cass' symptoms are more favorable. His wounds were dressed this afternoon; and he seems to be more comfortable. His physicans entertain favorable opinions of his recovery.

From Washington City.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Lieut. Commanding James W. Cooke, has been ordered to the Store Ship Relief, which is now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the Brazil Squadron. The United States steamer Despatch, is also fitting out there, and will be attached to the Pensacola Navy Pard as a tender.

General Cass is much better to-day. He is now able to sit up, and his physicians regard him as out of danger.

Lieut. Rush of the Navy, has resigned his post.

Mr. Cullom, Clerk of the House, has appointed W. Perry Ingram of Kentucky, Chief Clerk of the House.

The Bear Woman, on exhibition at the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday) is certainly the queerest specimen of an animal we ever saw. She is talkative, good-natured, and quite intelligent—and full of fun and mischief. We advise all to see her.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1856.

Banks' election a Know Nothing triumph—Officers of the House elected—Rev. Mr. Evans defeated—General Rejoicing—A Caucus—Paine and Reade present—Anti-Administration men co-operating—A printer not elected—The "wild hunters" after office—Altering the naturalization laws—Seward to be cared for—The Speaker and the Committees—Kansas to be the question of the Session—Presidential speculations—Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. Banks' election is claimed by the *Organ* of this City as a Know Nothing triumph—declaring him to be an "American" in the political sense of the term. It is questionable if this be not the only sense in which the term applies to him. He is at once the representative of Know Nothingism and Abolitionism—principles inimical to the spirit of the Constitution and tending to a disruption of the Union. Again and again during the late struggle for Speaker, have Mr. Banks' friends declared him to be a member of the Order, and accordingly when the final vote came, the 12th section Northern Know Nothings, the allies of Southern Know Nothings, aided in his election by deserting the South, Fuller at their head, and throwing away their votes. With them Know Nothingism was stronger than nationality. Doubtless the *Organ* spoke advisedly when it claimed the result as an "American" triumph.

The organization of the House has been completed by the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeeper, and Postmaster, but the opposition split again when the election of printer came up. Mr. Glossbrenner, was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, defeating Rev. French S. Evans, much to the gratification of pretty much the whole population of the Capitol.—Mr. Evans is one of the political parsons, and perhaps the most active Know Nothing about Washington. He was nominated by the Caucus on Monday night, and it is said, he was escorted to the Capitol on Tuesday morning by at least twenty *friends;* after he had been defeated, he was seen returning entirely alone. He is one of the *Organ* clique, and although that paper has maintained silence over the result, he cannot be very well satisfied to have been put up to oppose a person whose election was admitted to be pretty sure. The *Organ* does not appear to be in favor with the black Republicans of the House.

The Caucus of Monday night was called as an anti-Administration Caucus, and was attended by not over seventy persons, members of the Republican party. They exercised the entire control of the Caucus. Perhaps some of your North Carolina readers will be astonished to hear that Messrs. Paine and E. G. Reade attended it, yet I am credibly assured that such is the fact. They may have taken no part in its proceedings, as their refusal to sustain the Caucus nomination for printer indicates, but their presence gave such countenance to the traitors as a Southern constituency should not excuse. But one other Southern man, I understand, was present.

It is apparent that there will be a pretty hearty co-operation among all the anti-Democratic members of the House on every question not involving a direct issue on slavery. On the election of Speaker the sectional lines were drawn, and such is also the case in the election of printer. If Mr. Follet, the Caucus nominee, who is an Ohio Abolitionist such as Mr. Campbell, is elected, he will establish here a paper, as the organ of the interests he represents. Southern Know Nothings are unwilling to commit themselves by indirectly endorsing his principles, and hence the difficulty in the way of his election. But whenever the slavery question is not directly presented, the majority of the House, embracing fully two-thirds of the members, will harmonize in a war upon the Democracy and the administration.

Since the election of a Speaker the lobbies of the House have been filled with a hungry horde of "wild hunters" for office, importuning the dispensers of patronage for some little place, and the members for their influence. For every office there are ten candidates, and by the end of the week, hardly a Democrat will be left in the South-wing of the Capitol. Verily, the chief end of the "American" party seems to be to get office. I refer to this, not to enter a complaint, but to place on record the first acts of the most proscriptive party ever organized in any country. The class of men now clamoring for place are of a lower order than ever seen here before.—There is hardly a gentleman in appearance among them. This is a humiliating fact, which should cause the people to rise in their might and scatter to the winds a party, whose peculiar organization brings such men to the political surface.

At an early day a bill will be introduced into the House making some alteration in the naturalization laws. This is claimed to be a practical issue, yet every one knows that the evil complained of by Know Nothings consists in the right of foreign-born citizens to vote—and that this is a matter entirely within the control of State legislation. It is the right of every State to fix the qualifications of electors according to its own views of interest or right. An alteration of the naturalization laws by Congress will not reach the evil complained of; but, right or wrong, the minions of "Sam" must do something to keep their party tenets before the country. There is a desire too to test the extent to which the House will endorse a change in these laws. With a considerable portion of the black Republican party, Abolitionism is paramount to Know Nothingism; they fully appreciate the importance of the foreign vote in several of the Northern and Western States, and do not intend to do or say anything that shall displease those whose native land is indicated by "the rich Irish brogue" or "sweet German accent." Mr. Seward's interest is to be protected, and Know Nothingism must give way when it can no longer be made use of to promote the ends of abolitionism. To judge of the future by the past, it is reasonable to assume that black Republicanism will control the question according to its own interests.

The House adjourned yesterday until Monday to give the Speaker time to arrange the Committees.—They will probably be announced on Monday. The Parliamentary rule is that the Committees should reflect the will of a majority of the House. Admitting that Mr. Banks represents the views of a majority, the Committees will present the extraordinary spectacle of every chairman being from the North and also a majority of every committee. Such a condition of things never occurred before. Never had a Speaker been elected by sectional support alone. Some obscure and unimportant committees may be arranged differently, but I have no doubt every committee of any importance will be organized on a purely sectional basis.

It was rumored last Monday that the consideration of Kansas matters were to be precipitated upon the House, by raising objections to swearing in Mr. Whitfield as the delegate. He holds the regular certificate of election, and consequently is entitled to the seat, until his claim has been proved to be fraudulent. The objection, however, was not made. It would have been an outrage on justice and propriety to dispose of the matter summarily, without submitting it to the usual examination in the case of contested elections. It will not be long, however, before the whole question of Kansas, in all its length and breadth, will be up for discussion. Upon this will turn much of the abolition agitation of the present session. The war that has been waged on the plains of Kansas is to be transferred to the halls of Congress, and out of it is to be made the next President, if another sectional triumph can be achieved.

Since the election of Speaker politicians have commenced to discuss the Presidential election, and the availibility of different candidates. The Democrats do not participate in these speculations as to their own candidate; the Cincinnati Convention will settle that, all in due time, by naming the strongest man before the country. The Republican and Know Nothing parties, being new organizations that have never been tried in a Presidential campaign, there is more room for speculation and greater uncertainty as to their course. It is thought by some that Mr. Crittenden is their available man—that he can be run at the North without a platform and at the South as a Southern man, and thus "go in." Such a scheme looks quite plausible on paper, but the people will be apt to place principles first, and require candidates to be their embodiment. Such always has been the policy of the Democratic party, and such will it continue to be hereafter.

MECKLENBURG.

The Currency.—Attention is invited to the communication in to-day's Standard over the signature of "*Davie*," on the subject of the currency. It is from the pen of one of the ablest and best informed men in the State.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 9th.—The New steamship Persia arrived at 9½ o'clock to day. She brings dates from Liverpool of the 26th January.

The steamship Pacific sailed from Liverpool on the 23d January.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 25th.

Peace negotiations are apparently progressing, though it would be some days yet before the preliminaries are signed.

The Czar has ordered a suspension of hostilities in the Crimea. The chances are in favor of a speedy and pacific settlement.

Russia's sincerity is as much doubted as ever, but so far appearances are fair and straighforward.

France, England and Austria continue to accord, though it is foreseen that grave questions must arise during the negotiations.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.—Richardson & Spence report cotton on the 23d as brisk; since then steady, and closed at 1-16 higher than the previous Friday's quotations. Orleans Fair 6½d; Midding 5¾; Uplands, Fair 5¾; Middings 5 9-16. The sales of the week are upwards of 70,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales each. The stock in port amounts to 390,000 bales, of which 220,000 are American.

Flour was quiet; sales of Western Canal at 40s.; Ohio 42s.

Wheat had a slightly improved demand; sales of Red at 10s. 10d, to 11s. 3d.; White 11s. to 12s.

London Markets, Jan. 26.—Baring & Brothers report iron in demand, at £8 5s. for bars and rails, pig 76s. American Stocks have improved, and are in good demand, and prices have advanced. Consols 90½ to 90¾. The bullion in the Bank had increased to £8,000.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Carefully corrected weekly for the Standard by
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st.
Petersburg, Feb. 9, 1856.

TOBACCO—Breaks during the week larger and market active at full prices for all grades. Lugs at 5 @ 6¾c; Leaf 6¾ @ 9¾.——WHEAT—Under steamers news prices have receded some 10c per bushel——COTTON active at 8¾ @ 9c.——CORN—Downward tendency. Sales at 80c. for milling lots.——PEAS—Black Eye $1 @ $1 10.——BEANS—Prime $1 50 @ $1 65.——PORK—$9 @ $9¾ for small and medium hogs.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reported for the "North-Carolina Standard,"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
Norfolk, Feb. 9, 1856.

The Arabia's news has unsettled our markets. Breadstuffs have declined and cotton shows corresponding activity.——FLOUR—Market well supplied with S. F., sales as low as $9; Extra and Family scarce—Extra $9¾ @ 10; Family 10¾ @ 11.——CORN dull. Mixed 77 @ 78; Yellow 80 @ 81c.——COTTON—Sales at 9 @ 9¼. Most on market held at latter figures, some ask 9½.——NAVAL STORES—Sales of 1500 to 2000 bbls. Tar at 1⅛ @ 2, closing at the last figure. Spts. Turp 39 @ 41.——BACON—N. C. hoground 13 @ 13¼; Western Sides 10¾ @ 11; Lard 12½ @ 13c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, Feb. 9, 1856.

TURPENTINE.—The market rules firm at former quotations, with a fair demand. Sales yesterday of 241 bbs, and this morning 250 do. at $2 12 for virgin, $2 65 for yellow dip and $1 65 for hard, ₩ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There was considerable activity in the Market after our report of yesterday, and the sales during the day reached some 1800 bbls. at 39 cents ₩ gallon. This morning the market it quiet and we have no sales to report.

ROSIN.—Sale yesterday of 40 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50 ₩ bbl. Nothing done in Common.

TAR—100 bbls. sold yesterday at $2 25 ₩ bbl.

COTTON.—Further sales yesterday of 65 bales at 8¾ @ 9¼ cents ₩ lb. for low to good middling—one small parcel good middling brought 9½ cents.

FLOUR.—Sales yesterday of 50 bbls. Fayettville superfine at $9 ₩ bbl.

TIMBER.—Three rafts ordinary quality sold yesterday at $4 ₩ M.
Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1856.

The market has been well supplied with BACON, and prices lower. Supply of CORN good, with sales at 80 to 85 cts. per bushel. COTTON has advanced—sales at 9 for best grades—demand good. FLOUR is lower—sales at $8 25 for super—supply good for two days past.

SPTS. TURP. 35 cts. RAW do. no change. *Car.*

MARRIED.

In Granville county, on the 22d January, 1856, by the Rev. Dr. Jackson Harris, of Henderson, Granville County, Mr. Sydney Scott, of Wake county, to Miss L. E. Moore, of Granville county.

In Caswell county, N. C., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. G. G. Walker, Mr. William Aldridge to Miss Bettie Donoho, all of Caswell.

On the 6th of November, 1855, in Milam county, Texas, Dr. R. McCulloch, formerly of Lenoir county, N. C., to Miss Elizabeth C., youngest daughter of A. H. Moss, Esq.

On the 2nd instant, at the house of Austin Jones, by Rev. J. C. Marcom, Mr. Alford E. Rowland and Miss Margaret E., daughter of Austin Jones.

Also, on 3d instant, at the house of Bennet Rowland, by the same, Mr. Quinton C. Rowland and Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Bennet Rowland, all of Wake county.

DIED.

In Wake county, on the 4th inst., Miss Elizabeth Strickland, daughter of Bryant Strickland, in the 21st year of her age.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

23—tf.

Raleigh Register and Star, Hillsboro' Recorder, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman and Banner, Charlotte Democrat and Whig, publish till forbid.

PATENT MEDICINES.—YOU WILL FIND IN our establishment a very extensive variety of the *patent* and *family medicines* advertised in our papers, or known to our community, which we will sell at proprietors prices, wholesale and retail.

PESCUD & GATLING.

Raleigh, February 12, 1856. 23—tf.

ZIMMER'S QUININE.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED one hundred ounces Quinine direct from the importers, which will be sold low by

PESCUD & GATLING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

February 12, 1856. 23—tf.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.—JUST TO hand in good order 100 boxes Window Glass, comprising the various sizes and qualities usually called for in this market. Also, 1500 pounds Putty in bladders and cans, for sale at a small advance by

PESCUD & GATLING.

February 12, 1856. 23—tf.

PAINTS AND OILS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Paints and oils upon the most liberal terms.

PESCUD & GATLING.

February 12, 1856. 23—tf.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM SICKNESS OR pain, if your skin is chapped, or covered with any eruption, if your hair is unmanageable—turning gray, falling out, or refuses to curl, if you would have a clean mouth and teeth, call at Pescud and Gatling's and you will find the greatest variety of Medicines, Cosmetics, Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Skin, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes and Combs, upon very favorable terms.

Reader, if you would look better, more cheerful, and be free from many of the ills of life, call and see

PESCUD & GATLING.

February 12, 1856. 23—tf.

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS with Northern and Western Land Warrant Brokers, will pay New York and Washington prices for any number of Warrants that may be offered.

The *cash* will be remitted by return mail after Warrant is received. The undersigned is the largest dealer in the State, and will pay the best prices.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 12, 1856. 23—w3mswlm.

FOR SALE.—OUR SODA WATER APPARATUS, in good order and in which a bargain may be had.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, Feb. 12, 1856. 23—4w.

GARDEN SEED.—WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of our stock of Garden Seeds, comprising all the most popular varieties, which we warrant fresh and genuine.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Feb. 11th, 1856. 23—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN REFERRING THE reader to the testimonials of our prominent druggists and well-known citizens to the virtue of Davis' Pain Killer. We have used the article, and found it valuable.—The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—We first heard of this medicine during a recent visit to the New England States, and being struck with the novelty of the title, were induced to make some inquiry about it; and we were surprised to learn that it was kept constantly in the houses of most of the inhabitants of the cities and villages where we stopped, to be used in cases of sudden attacks of pain, burns, scalds, &c., and we heard it spoken of in terms of high commendation by both druggists and physicians. This much we can with propriety say as journalists, in favor of the article.—[Philadelphia Eagle.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.- Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above-named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience, when we say, that it removes pain, as if by magic, from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their houses.—[Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.

☞ We presume no Medical Preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well-merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors.—[Providence Gen. Advertiser.

DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—This article needs no comments from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound compels us to give publicity to it, in our Transcript. Mr. Perry Davis, the manufacturer and inventor, is a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest respect, and any article he should offer to the public we should have the utmost confidence in. The Pain Killer we keep constantly on hand, and have done so for a number years, and have administered it for ails of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the best remedy extent. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage; it was then sold in a few shops in this city: look at it now the world are its patrons. A few days since we published a certificate from Burmah, and we have often seen them from the most remote habitable regions of the globe.

Reader, if you have not a supply on hand, we trust you have, as it is almost indispensable, procure it at once, and never be without it again—it will save many a physician's bill.—[Providence Daily Transcript.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensboro'; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; George R. French, Wilmington, and by Druggists & Medical Dealers everywhere

Sept. 20, 1855. 1092—1y.

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, naturally suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unheeded; strange and questionable men have been *goaded* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum; $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

Jan. 17, 1856. J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR. 17—

VALUABLE LAND AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

—SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND within one mile of the City of Raleigh, 250 or 300 of which are the finest and most productive low grounds in the State, are offered for sale. The cleared ground is in fine till; the land to be cleared is wooded grounds. This situation is well known to many of the citizens of North Carolina, but I invite capitalists from any where to come and be competitors for this estate. A life time will pass, before such an opportunity will again be presented for a valuable purchase.

I have just erected A SUPERIOR FLOURING AND TWO CORN MILLS upon the premises. The Mills can be seen from the Dwelling House, and are therefore all the time under the proprietor's observation. The Mills are supported by the best stream that can anywhere be found, and will never lack for water, being supplied by a Canal well constructed, upwords of 3000 yards in length, and 10 feet wide, with a standing head, over 17½ feet wheel and 8 feet face.

Below this Mill, and within 400 yards, another water power can be employed, using the same water, and, in addition, three other good and constant streams. A 10 foot overshot, or an 18 foot breast, could be employed for any purposes demanded.

An extensive varied and choice Orchard is attached to the premises.

Further description of this property is deemed needless. Persons desiring to purchase will see that it is their interest to call and examine. When they do so, they will be better pleased than by reading the above.

THE TOWN PROPERTY consists of a convenient and well located lot, with a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, near the Central Rail Road Depot, and other vacant lots.

The Town property and other lots adjoining the city will be sold at public auction on Tuesday of our next Feoruary Court, if not previously disposed of. Terms: one half cash—the other half in six months, with bond and opproved security. All of which may by seen on application on

WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Jan. 17 1856. 17—td.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Jan. 17, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 19th of Feb'y, next, for the purchase of $29,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will bear date January 1st. 1855, and will run thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $15,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1856, and will run thirty years.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st of Jan'y and July in each and every year, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000. They are expressly exempted from taxation for any purpose.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest to the credit of the undersigned in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS

Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

☞ Register copy.

SUPERIOR COTTON GINS.

THESE ARE THE CELEBRATED GEORGIA GINS manufactured by Samuel Griswold, at Griswoldville, in that State. They are used in all the Cotton States, no other factory having sold one-half the number; and are universally acknowledged to be the best performing Gin in the Union.

Mr. W. J. EVANS, of Greenville, N. C., is my sole Agent of that State and Virginia, and will call on the planters in time to supply all who may want a new Gin for the crop of 1856. SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Jan. 21, 1856. 1108—w3mpd.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership of **Niemeyer & White** is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Henry V. Niemeyer will settle the transactions of the Copartnership.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
JAMES C. WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, '56. 17—3t.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

To the Public.---Beware of Counterfeits!

THE VAST AND INCREASING SALE OF DOWDEN'S VIRGINIA BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and a certain Preventive and cure for Ague and Fever, has induced several unprincipled persons to palm off their preparations as being the Genuine Southern Tonic. Be sure and see that the proprietor's signature is upon each Bottle. Price 50 cents.

GEO. DOWDEN, Druggist,
Richmond, Va.

MORE PROOF--DYSPEPSIA CURED.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17, 1855.

Mr. Geo. Dowden:

DEAR SIR: My daughter was afflicted with dyspepsia ann general debility for several years. She tried almost all the medicines recommended by physicians and others, but with no effect. I procured for her a bottle of your Bitters, a few doses greatly relieved her, and after taking two bottles of it she was entirely restored to health. I esteem it as one of the most pleasant and best medicines known.

Respectfully Yours,
WM. B. CHRISTIAN.

January 5, 1856. 13—

For sale by Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.; Wilson & Allfriend, Petersburg, Va.; George Dowden and Bennett & Bells, Richmond, Va., and by all Druggists.

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AGAIN AT WELDON, AND having taken an interest in Mr. W. T. Whitfield's Hotel in that place, now kept by Mr. John Smith, of Charleston, S. C., believes it to be unnecessary for him to say to the citizens of North Carolina, or any of his numerous friends, from New Orleans to the Lakes of Canada, who stopped with him in Raleigh, Henderson and Weldon, N. C., in 1851-'52, and Portsmouth, Va., what sort of a table or house he will keep. They know him to be too proud, as a Hotel Keeper, to keep a house second to any other. His cooks and house-servants are known to be equal to any.

In addition to the other ladies, who have charge of the house, we have, connected with the establishment Mrs. Dicken, who lived with Mrs. Gresham more than fifteen years, as an Assistant, up to 1855.

Believing it to be the interest of the travelling public that there should always be two good houses in Weldon, he does not ask for a monopoly. All he asks is a fair share of the travel, and not that, if he is not found deserving it.

JAMES GRESHAM.

Weldon, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1856. 15—1m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.

—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855.—Milly Williams vs. Dempsey Williams, Harris Williams, Zebedee Williams, Jimmy Williams, Guilly Williams, Polly Williams, Piety Williams, Jet Williams, and Thos. Williams.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Piety Williams, Jet Williams, and Thos. Williams are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at office in Nashville, the second Monday of Nov. 1855.

W. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

December 6, 1855. 6—w6w.

PATENT BARREL MACHINERY.

Interesting to Mill-owners, Turpentine Distillers, and all others who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE patent of the machine known as "Trapp's Patent Barrel Machine," for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling machines with the right to use them in the several counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same machine, for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the machine.

Advantages over Hand-made Work.

We make our own staves and heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight*. They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at Franklinsville, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w6m.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11- 1yw.

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DELANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Cobourgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.

H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 14, 1854. 97—wy.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM the subscriber George W. Johnson, who is bound as an apprentice to me, and is yet under age. These are to forwarn all persons from herboring or trading with said boy under the penalty prescribed by law.

WM. GULLY.

Jan. 13, 1856. 16—3tpd.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C.

This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*.
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee*.
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

Our DRY GOODS shall and must be sold soon, as we are anxious to make our store a Regular Clothing House. Call and get Dry Goods at cost, or before we send them off to Auction Houses.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856. 19—tf.

A. D. 1856.

THE PUBLIC MAY TALK ABOUT THE CLAYTON-BULWER treaty and the BRITISH BULLION power, but whether it is a perfect treaty or imperfect treatment towards us matters little—the facts are: The British now hold Malta and Gibraltar, Heligoland in the Baltic, Capetown and Ceylon on the South and East seas, Falkland at Cape Horn, Vancouver on the Pacific, Halifax, the Bermudas off Cape Hatteraask, and Mosquitia of the Caribbean sea—thereby commanding the world of waters; notwithstanding all this Havens still continues to put up, and put down, and put thro', on Fayetteville St., No. 19, Portraits of life-giving lineaments, done up and done down and done brown in ambrotypic, mezzographic, photographic and daguerreotype styles indelible in color and pure in tint, so that eternally every child may recognize his own near relatives, and even Towser know his own master.

P. S. Call immediately and be satisfied for once!

At the HAVEN'S GALLERY,
Fayetteville Street No 19 Raleigh N C

January 25, 1856. 19—tf.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TO CANAL NUT-BUSH Creek, commencing at the bridge on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Warrenton, thence up the creek about four miles.

It is proposed to straighten the channel of the creek as near as practicable, by cutting a canal across the bends—20 feet wide at top, sloping to 15 feet at bottom—the average depth about 6 feet—clearing out the old channel where it is nearly straight.

Persons wishing to contract are requested to view the ground, and to make proposals both for the canaling and clearing out.

Any communication addressed to JAMES TURNER, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C., will receive prompt attention.

January 16, 1856. 17—1m.

DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT ASHVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed, not to receive more than Twelve or Fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Ashville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per Session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, *in advance*.

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing, are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars, address.

JARVIS BUXTON.

Jan. 16, 1856. 17—4t.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

PURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST, MADE TO me by F. W. King, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and lot now occupied by F. W. King, on Newbern Street, opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. The lot fronts 93 feet on Newbern Street, and runs back 100 feet. The House is a new and well finished two story building, and is located in a desirable part of the City. Terms of sale will be cash, unless I am directed by the creditors of F. W. King to give a credit.

S. H. ROGERS, Trustee.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

BOOKER & COLE,

(South West Corner of Market Square,)

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of Gully & Booker will continue to keep on hand a *large, new, and well selected* stock of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, a good assortment of Hardwares, &c., &c.

Together with a large and well-selected stock of Groceries, such as the following articles: Laguira, Rio, and Java Coffees, Crushed, Pulverised, and Brown Sugars, Teas of various brands and qualities, a good assortment of Soaps, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, and corn, with many other articles too numerous to mention—indeed, everything usually kept in such an establishment.

We return our sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on our predecessors, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ *Give us a call and examine our Stock for yourselves.* ☜

Our motto is ☞ "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS FOR CASH." ☜

P. P. BOOKER,
J. W. COLE.

Raleigh, January 4, 1856. 13—wtf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853 by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.

The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.

A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.

The Life of Devereux. By his Son.

The Footsteps of St. Paul.

Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.

History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.

The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.

A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.

America. Political and Social. By Schaff.

Fairy Tales of Many Nations.

Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.

Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

September 17, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandize generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd. 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

WANNED.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT, and who will come properly and satisfactorily recommended, wishes a SITUATION as MUSIC TEACHER in some College or School. Address Box 112, Raleigh P. O.

Jan. 26, 1856. 19—3t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office

HENRY A. LONDON, *Secretary*.

Pittsboro' Jan. 21, 1856. 18—td.

☞ Fayetteville Observer copy.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—PESCUD & GATLING have just received their supply of Garden Seeds, comprising an unusually large variety, and *warranted fresh*. Call and procure a Catalogue, and supply yourselves at their Drug Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1856. 16—tf.

PAY UP.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME previous to 1856, will please call and settle, as I am in need of money and must have it.

GEO. FISHER.

Jan. 14, 1856. 16—6wswpd.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 40 cents. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 00.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.

January 17, 1856. 17—

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 855. 1090—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon